

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gov. McWille, of Mississippi, was in New Orleans on the 10th instant, on business connected with the Jackson railroad question.

It is reported that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton contemplates publishing an account of the early literary journals of Great Britain.

When the Hon. Edward Everett was received in Charleston, on the 10th instant, he was addressed by Mr. Yeadon as "Mr. Everett, Orator, Patriot, Sage, Gleaner of the Atlantic telegraph expedition, and for the last six months been on the coast of Central America. The fever originally broke out on the 19th of March, but a cruise checked it until the 30th, when it began to rage so violently that a consultation was held by the captain, surgeon, and officers of the deck, and it was decided to run for Pensacola, that being the nearest hospital in the United States. One who was on board writes:

"The vessel was then headed to the north—ever still on the increase; and, to make it worse, it was found on the 3d that the coals were running short, and there would not be enough to carry us to Pensacola. The medicines also were short, besides the want of proper nourishment for the sick. These circumstances induced the captain to make for Port Royal, Jamaica, then within four hundred miles. The speed was increased to nine and ten knots, for now it had become a question of life and death with every one on board.

"The 4th of April, Lieutenant Henry W. Queen, well known in Washington, of the marine corps, died, after an illness of five days, which terminated in the black vomit. His remains were committed to the deep under the stars and stripes of his shipmates. Far better would it have been had he died in the battle upon the plains of California, where he on several occasions distinguished himself before the enemy during the Mexican war.

"The night of the 5th saw us at anchor in the harbor of Port Royal, where her British Majesty's ship-of-the-line Indus was bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, who immediately communicated with us, and when he heard of our distressful condition—having nearly seventy down with the fever—he gave orders at once that the naval hospital on shore should be put in readiness for the reception of our sick. The vessel then most faithfully carried out by the surgeon, who worked all night, so that by 8 o'clock in the morning six officers and fifty-seven men were transported to the hospital, where everything was provided for their comfort that would tend to their recovery.

"The 6th and 7th were employed in coaling ship, and some twenty more sent to the hospital. The 8th, we got under way from Kingston and anchored abreast of the naval hospital at Port Royal; sent ten men and Lieut. Howell there. Heart also that four of our men had died—they were very sick when they left the ship. Mr. Howell had a slight attack, and as the ship was infected he was advised to leave her. At this place we received word from the Indus, Assistant Surgeon Frederick C. Brown, of the navy, and an additional number of officers having volunteered to serve in our ship, which had become a pest house. Mr. Rose came by permission of Vice Admiral Stewart; certainly a most praiseworthy act, and one that should not be forgotten by the American people. Surgeon Pinkney, in consequence of his attention to the sick, was seized with fever; but his place has been well filled by Dr. Thomas, of the ten ward room officers were taken sick; of eight engineers only two on duty.

"Nothing but coming North saved the survivors. Had we gone to Pensacola there is no telling of the number of deaths that would have taken place. Every surgeon, ashore and afloat, recommended our going North to a cold climate, and the naval hospital at Port Royal, which we had left, for we have lost but one man since leaving Kingston—James Read, sailmaker's mate. He, poor fellow, was taken with a relapse, and died of black vomit on the 11th.

"The Susquehanna has always been in excellent order—even the yellow fever could impair the discipline of the ship. The effect of this could be seen by the cases, of the ship, which would perform the duty of one stricken down with the fever, and in many instances volunteer to do it."

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NEGRO REVOLT IN ANTIGUA.—The annexed account of the negro insurrection on the island of Antigua we find in the Baltimore American, furnished by a private letter from that island, dated March 27:

"We have had a most serious disturbance with the negroes, originating among some Barbuda people and our town negroes, who set the police at defiance and attacked the police officers on the night of the 25th inst. The police were obliged to fire in self-defense, when five were killed on the spot and about a dozen wounded, some badly. The governor arrived at the police office about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The police continued all night in the streets, and attacked the police office, where the governor and all the authorities were at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. They broke all their arms and shot down nearly twenty negroes, and everything is now again quiet, and we trust will continue so. Despatches had been sent to Guadeloupe for a military force, and to Barbados for a man-of-war. We hope their assistance will not be required.

P. S.—(Dated St. Thomas, March 31).—The French troops had arrived but would not be landed, as they were not required.

THE OHIO RIVER RAIL.—Some twenty years ago a mound was opened at Grove Creek, upon the Ohio river, which was composed of two vaults, in which were found many objects of antiquarian interest. Among these was a small stone tablet, bearing an inscription in unknown, indecipherable characters. A very imperfect copy of this tablet was made in this city in 1839, and this was multiplied by additional copies, and these were distributed among the philologists and learned men of this country, and Europe. But no one was able to make anything out of it. By some the whole affair was treated with indifference, but Mr. Squier not long afterwards pronounced the tablet spurious and unworthy of attention. These attempts, however, to throw doubts upon the genuineness and value of the relic were of very limited effect, though it was for some time after the publication of Mr. Squier's comments that the question was abandoned as trivial.

But this was not to be the end of it. More accurate copies of the original tablet were obtained, and put into the hands of persons qualified to judge of its importance and antiquity, and free from prejudice and all personal interest. Several papers have resulted from these investigations, though no one has yet been able to read the inscription. The Professor E. R. Snodgrass, through the characters were Oel-Tier-Ri, S. J. R. Alexander, of the London Antiquarian Society, and Journal of Paris, that they were Lybian. But the most elaborate paper on the subject was lately presented and read to the American Ethnological Society at New York, by Dr. De Haas, who has proved the authenticity of the medal, regarding it as an important relic of the ancient mound-builders of this country.

The tablet or medal is described as a thin piece of brown stone, a little larger than a Mexican dollar, bearing upon one side characters which have the appearance of inscriptions, regularly formed. It is the only instance of the discovery, among the numerous relics of a wide-spread people, of anything like a syllabic character, as the characters are not like the hieroglyphs, and the logical indications, it is exceedingly interesting, and justifies the attention that has been bestowed upon it. Dr. De Haas has done an important service to American archaeology in establishing, as he seems conclusively to have done, the genuineness of this relic. Should there still remain any fallacy or deception about it, it should be exposed, as the paper of Dr. De Haas, and the action of the American society, will hereafter be regarded as historical.—Continued.

ANOTHER BLACK REPUBLICAN HISTORY.—The State treasury of Iowa is said to be in an unsatisfactory condition, a check of a certain banking firm occupying the place where there should be \$60,000, and \$30,000 more being mysteriously missing.

FASHION ATTRACTING TRAIL.—The starch manufacturers are in trouble, and depend of business success. Where, in times past, they found ready sale for their manufacture, the article is now a drug. This change is attributed to the general use of crinoline and the hoops—starch being no longer necessary to produce expansion.

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Flour: Joseph Hensch, Santa Fe; Cerni St. Yvain, Fort Union; Joseph Hensch, Albuquerque; A. C. Otero, Fort Defiance; Reams, Cerni St. Yvain, Fort Union; Fort Union, and Cantonment Burgwin; F. White, Fort Fillmore; Fort Bliss; F. C. Husing, Albuquerque; Vinegar; Dens & May, Fort Fillmore; Koster & Zwickendorf, Albuquerque; The Logan, Fort Union; Joseph Nangle, Fort Bliss. Salt: James Cunningham.

A general court-martial is ordered to convene at San Antonio, Texas, on the 20th day of May next, for the trial of Capt. Seth M. Burton, of the first regiment of Infantry.

Company C, third artillery, commanded by Captain and Brevet Major John C. Hays, is ordered to be detached immediately to Fort Leavenworth, where it will be fully equipped as a light battery, after which it will join the reinforcements destined for Utah.

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Letters from the Gulf of Darien state that Lieut. N. Michler, the topographical officer of the Atlatz expedition, has returned to the United States by the steamer Varina, having completed the entire survey of the country between the Gulf of Darien and the Pacific coast, the object of which was to ascertain the practicability of building an interoceanic ship canal. The work has been an arduous and interesting one, and much information has been gained of the nature of the country. The weather has been extremely favorable, and no serious difficulties have impeded the progress of the survey. Lieut. Michler's party are waiting for the completion of the hydrography of the route.

The officers and men attached to the expedition were to sail for the United States about the first of April, and soon after their arrival the result of their labors in New Granada for the past six months will be laid before the public.

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## GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

The Wilmington (North Carolina) Herald of Monday says that on the day previous the bishop of North Carolina administered the rite of confirmation to at least fifty persons in St. James Church. If anything says the Herald could add interest or solemnity to the occasion, it was the fact that a large majority of the candidates consisted of young men and young women, who thus, after due reflection, resolved to join themselves to the people of God.

Being determined to introduce myself, I walked up, in hand, and said, with a respectful bow, "Mr. Charles Lamb, I believe." "Yes," said Lamb, slowly, feeling and coaxing at the same time his short, thin, gray whiskers, "yes—they call me Lamb yet, but I am old enough to be a sheep."

Mr. Samuel Wright, a farmer, who resides in Washington county, Pennsylvania, has eleven children, one hundred and eleven grandchildren, and one hundred and seventy-four great-grandchildren. His wife, too, is still living.

HEAVY CLEARANCE.—The clearances for foreign ports at our custom-house yesterday were very large. The principal items were 28,534 bales of cotton, 435 hogsheads of tobacco, and 18,535 sacks of grain.

WHAT A RAILROAD WILL DO.—The Virginia and Tennessee railroad is 284 miles in length, and cost about \$1,000,000. In 1850 the taxable value of the land in the country through which it passes, was \$23,912,047, and in 1856 the State assessed it at \$28,912,047, or an increase in six years of \$5,000,000. This sudden increase is alone the result of an internal improvement, which has cost only \$7,000,000.

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WINDSTILL.—The origin of this term is said to be the following: Some of the nobility of England, by the tenure of their estates, were forbidden telling any of the trees upon them, the timber being reserved for the use of the royal navy. Such trees as fell without cutting were the property of the occupant. A tornado, therefore, was a perfect just-end, in every sense of the term, to those who had the occupancy of extensive forests; and the windfall was sometimes of very great value.

## EPIDEMIC ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna arrived at New York on the 10th instant from Nicaragua, via Port Royal, Jamaica, where six officers and fifty-seven men were landed, sick with yellow fever. She has had one hundred and fifty-five cases in all, and sixteen deaths are known.

There was of course detained at quarantine. The Susquehanna has been about about two years, during which time she has visited the Mediterranean, taken part in the Atlantic telegraph expedition, and for the last six months been on the coast of Central America. The fever originally broke out on the 19th of March, but a cruise checked it until the 30th, when it began to rage so violently that a consultation was held by the captain, surgeon, and officers of the deck, and it was decided to run for Pensacola, that being the nearest hospital in the United States. One who was on board writes:

"The vessel was then headed to the north—ever still on the increase; and, to make it worse, it was found on the 3d that the coals were running short, and there would not be enough to carry us to Pensacola. The medicines also were short, besides the want of proper nourishment for the sick. These circumstances induced the captain to make for Port Royal, Jamaica, then within four hundred miles. The speed was increased to nine and ten knots, for now it had become a question of life and death with every one on board.

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## ENGLISH FARMING.

Butler Abbey is the residence of Thomas Crisp, esq., one of the most noted breeders of short-horn cattle, of ewes, and of Suffolk cart-horses in that part of England. I spent several days under his hospitable roof, and gave him a good deal of assistance in his various occupations. He farms about 3,000 acres, and has hundreds of cattle and horses and thousands of sheep. Perhaps a ride round the farm, for it is quite too large to walk over, may give an idea of a large farmer's affairs in that part of England. Mr. Crisp is, like most farmers, a tenant, and not the owner of the land he occupies. These tenants, usually, find, are not by a written lease, but by a sort of understanding, not quite definite enough for my taste, regulated much by the customs of the particular district. The large proprietor, Lord somebody, or the Duke of something, owns some 20,000 or 30,000 acres, which has been in the family a thousand years, or at least from the time of William the Conqueror. This proprietor usually gives no personal attention to his estates, so far as the rents are concerned, but intrusts all such affairs to a steward, who makes his bargain with the tenant, and the lord of the domain sometimes does not even visit a farm in his generation; the tenant occupies at a fixed rate, which he pays half-yearly in cash; and although neither party is bound for more than the year, the tenant often occupies for his lifetime, and his son takes the farm at his decease. Landlords are willing to give long leases, but tenants seem to prefer the yearly system, so far as I have observed.

The tenant farmer seems to go on and make the permanent improvements, often at great expense, and lays out his work as if he owned the fee-simple; and on the whole, houses are more permanent in this land of mere tenants than in the land of fee-simple owners, with migratory habits. The farmer pays a rent (say) five dollars annually for his land, and continues to do so, until he is driven from his own way, provided he does not cut down trees, upon any pasture land, or disturb the game, such as hares, partridges, and pheasants, which go where they please, and do no much damage as they like, unmolested.

A keeper, that is, a game-keeper—lives on the estate, whose business it is to protect the game, and catch the poachers who presume to touch these animals, which are held as sacred as the geese in Rome's capital. The game laws are, and ever have been, a fruitless source of crime and suffering, and always will be, till human nature is thoroughly changed. On every estate where I have been I have noticed with indignation the ravages of these useless animals called game in the fields of the finest wheat, and in the orchards, and in the woods, and in the fields, and on the penalty of his lord's displeasure, and the loss of his lease next year. I will say, however, that properly viewed this waste of human food is not the loss of the farmer, but of the landlord, because land not subject to the preservation of game is for that reason leased at a higher rent.

There are no large baths for graining hay in the south of England as with us, but these products which we so carefully protect are never housed. I have discussed the topic a good deal with farmers here, and they have reasons for their course; some I cannot venture to answer. They say they cannot afford the expense of hays, and, if they could, hay would heat and burn up by spontaneous combustion if put in them. The fact is, there is much more hay in the south of England than in the north, on penalty of his lord's displeasure, and the loss of his lease next year. I will say, however, that properly viewed this waste of human food is not the loss of the farmer, but of the landlord, because land not subject to the preservation of game is for that reason leased at a higher rent.

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